

notice of the deficiency will be sent to the fiduciary. For further guidance regarding the definition of last known address, see §301.6212-2. In such a case the sending of the notice to the last known address of the taxpayer, transferee, or other person, as the case may be will be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Code, even though such taxpayer, transferee, or other person is deceased, or is under a legal disability, or, in the case of a corporation, has terminated its existence. Under such circumstances, if no petition is filed with the Tax Court of the United States within 90 days after the mailing of the notice (or within 150 days after mailing in the case of such a notice addressed to a person outside the States of the Union and the District of Columbia) to the taxpayer, transferee, or other person, the tax, or liability under section 6901, will be assessed immediately upon the expiration of such 90-day or 150-day period, and demand for payment will be made. See paragraph (a) of §301.6213-1 with respect to the expiration of such 90-day or 150-day period.

(d) *Definition of fiduciary.* The term “fiduciary” is defined in section 7701(a)(6) to mean a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, conservator, or any person acting in any fiduciary capacity for any person.

(e) *Applicability of other provisions.* This section, relating to the provisions of section 6903, shall not be taken to abridge in any way the powers and duties of fiduciaries provided for in other sections of the Code.

[32 FR 15241, Nov. 3, 1967, as amended by T.D. 8939, 66 FR 2821, Jan. 12, 2001; T.D. 8989, 67 FR 20032, Apr. 24, 2002; T.D. 9040, 68 FR 4921, Jan. 31, 2003]

§ 301.6905-1 Discharge of executor from personal liability for decedent's income and gift taxes.

(a) *Discharge of liability.* With respect to decedents dying after December 31, 1970, the executor of a decedent's estate may make written application to the applicable internal revenue officer with whom the estate tax return is required to be filed, as provided in §20.6091-1 of this chapter, for a determination of the income or gift taxes imposed upon the decedent by subtitle A or by chapter 12

of the Code, and for a discharge of personal liability therefrom. If no estate tax return is required to be filed, then such application should be filed where the decedent's final income tax return is required to be filed. The application must be filed after the return with respect to such income or gift taxes is filed. Within 9 months (1 year with respect to the estate of a decedent dying before January 1, 1974) after receipt of the application, the executor shall be notified of the amount of the income or gift tax and, upon payment thereof, he will be discharged from personal liability for any deficiency in income or gift tax thereafter found to be due. If no such notification is received, the executor is discharged at the end of such 9 months (1 year with respect to the estate of a decedent dying before January 1, 1974) period from personal liability for any deficiency thereafter found to be due. The discharge of the executor under this section from personal liability applies only to him in his personal capacity and to his personal assets. The discharge is not applicable to his liability as executor to the extent of the assets of the estate in his possession or control. Further, the discharge does not operate as a release of any part of the property from the lien provided under section 6321 or the special lien provided under subsection (a) or (b) of section 6324.

(b) *Definition of “executor”.* For purposes of this section, the term “executor” means the executor or administrator of the decedent appointed, qualified, and acting within the United States.

(c) *Cross reference.* For provisions concerning the discharge of the executor from personal liability for estate taxes imposed by chapter 11 of the Code, see section 2204 and the regulations thereunder.

[T.D. 7238, 37 FR 28742, Dec. 29, 1972]

Licensing

§ 301.7001-1 License to collect foreign items.

(a) *In general.* Any bank or agent undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign items must obtain a license from the district

director for the district in which is located its principal place of business within the United States. For definitions of the terms “foreign item” and “collection”, see paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Definitions*—(1) *Foreign item*. The term “foreign item” as used in this section, means any item of interest upon the bonds of a foreign country or of a nonresident foreign corporation not having a fiscal or paying agent in the United States (including Puerto Rico as if a part of the United States), or any item of dividends upon the stock of such corporation.

(2) *Collection*. The term “collection” as used in this section, includes the following:

- (i) The payment by the licensee of the foreign item in cash;
- (ii) The crediting by the licensee of the account of the person presenting the foreign item;
- (iii) The tentative crediting by the licensee of the account of the person presenting the foreign item until the amount of the foreign item is received by the licensee from abroad; and
- (iv) The receipt of foreign items by the licensee for the purpose of transmitting them abroad for deposits.

(c) *Application for license*. Application for the license required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be made in writing and shall contain the following information:

- (1) The name and present business of the person, partnership (including names of all partners), or corporation applying for the license;
- (2) The address of the applicant’s principal place of business in the United States and of any branch offices in the United States;
- (3) The date on which the applicant intends to commence the collection of foreign items; and
- (4) An estimate of the aggregate amount of annual collections of foreign items (in dollars).

The application shall be signed by the applicant (a partner, in the case of a partnership, or an officer, in the case of a corporation).

(d) *Issuance of license*. The license will be issued by the district director in letter form without cost to the licensee.

(e) *Previous license holders*. Any person who has been issued a license under the corresponding provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, or any prior revenue law, is not required to renew such license under this section.

(f) *Returns of information as to foreign items*. For provisions relating to the filing of returns as to foreign items, see section 6041(b) and § 1.6041-4 of this chapter (Income Tax Regulations).

Bonds

§ 301.7101-1 Form of bond and security required.

(a) *In general*. Any person required to furnish a bond under the provisions of the Code (other than section 6803(a)(1), relating to bonds required of certain postmasters before June 6, 1972, and section 7485, relating to bonds to stay assessment and collection of a deficiency pending review of a Tax Court decision), or under any rules or regulations prescribed under the Code, shall (except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section) execute such bond—

(1) On the appropriate form prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service (which may be obtained from the district director), and

(2) With satisfactory surety.

For provisions as to what will be considered “satisfactory surety”, see paragraph (b) of this section. The bonds referred to in this paragraph shall be drawn in favor of the United States.

(b) *Satisfactory surety*—(1) *Approved surety company or bonds or notes of the United States*. For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, a bond shall be considered executed with satisfactory surety if:

- (i) It is executed by a surety company holding a certificate of authority from the Secretary as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds; or
- (ii) It is secured by bonds or notes of the United States as provided in 6 U.S.C. 15 (see 31 CFR part 225).

(2) *Other surety acceptable in discretion of district director*. Unless otherwise expressly provided in the Code, or the regulations thereunder, a bond may, in the discretion of the district director, be considered executed with satisfactory surety if, in lieu of being executed